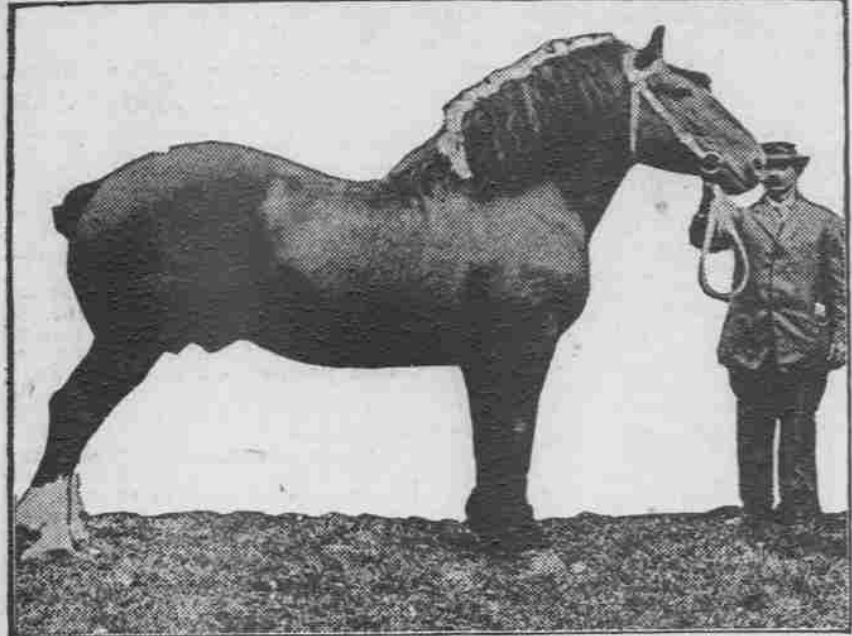


RAISING DRAFT HORSES IS PROFITABLE



Richelleu, Prize-Winning Belgian Stallion at New York State Fair.

"There is nothing more profitable to the average farmer than the raising of a few good draft horses," says Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the state live stock registry board, "provided he has plenty of pasture and access to a good stallion."

If a good stallion is not standing for service in a community, the man who has at least five or six good farm mares can afford to own his own stallion and use him as a work horse. A coming two-year-old stallion can be bought for approximately \$400 and, taken in hand at this age, he makes an excellent work horse.

The raising of draft horses is different from that of any other live stock on the farm. Important factors are good food and attention. Good breeding gives the possibilities, but good feeding is necessary to bring this out to its fullest extent.

It is better for the man of limited means, believes Doctor McCampbell, to raise horses only as a by-product, because the exclusive raising of draft horses for market requires considerable capital. The returns at first are slow, for draft horses must be six years old before they are ready for market. The man who has other cash crops to meet his expenses can afford to wait for the returns from his young draft horses.

A few good brood mares on the ordinary farm if bred to a good stallion should produce several good colts every year, besides doing the ordinary farm work. To secure the best results the brood mare that does the farm work must be given the best of care and attention.

The use of silage as a horse feed still is a debated question. Some horsemen have used it successfully and others have had disastrous results.

All silage fed to horses should be sweet and fresh. Moldy or spoiled silage also is an unsafe feed for horses because of the danger of causing colic. The silage should be made of fairly mature crops, and it should be stored in the silo properly.

If you don't speak to the horse every time you pass behind his heels, you may wake up some morning with a skinned head or a broken bone.

When a horse hears a racket behind him, sometimes he doesn't wait to see what it is, but whacks away at it with both feet.

Be careful with the colt you are breaking this spring. Don't try to do it all in one day; if you do you may not only break him to work, but you may break his heart as well. Get him used to pulling gradually. It isn't reasonable to expect a colt to go out in the field hitched to a disk or plow and do as much as the old seasoned horse.

EASIER TO PREVENT THAN TO CURE ROUP

Most Satisfactory Method Employed by Expert Poultrymen of Treating Disease.

(By J. G. HALPIN, Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

It's the old, old rule and it works as well with poultry as with anything else.

Prevention, expert poultrymen tell us, is the most satisfactory method of treating roup.

This annoying and wasteful disease can be prevented by keeping the poultry house dry, well ventilated and clean; by forcing the fowls to exercise on cold wet days in a deep litter of dry straw; by breeding from strong vigorous birds; by feeding clean and wholesome feeds and by taking every precaution to keep the disease from the farm and flock.

If any of the birds do develop roup or extremely bad colds, they should be removed from the flock and the houses disinfected with a coal-tar disinfectant or a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Unless the birds are valuable it is advisable to kill and bury all sick fowls. With all birds that are worth the time necessary to give them individual treatment, the following method will prove successful.

Thoroughly clean the nostril and eye of all the cheesy material that has collected. Inject into the nostril with a syringe a saturated solution of permanganate of potash and dust boric acid into the eye and nostril. This treatment must be followed several times a day until decided improvement is noticed when the permanganate of potash can be omitted. The boric acid should be continued until the nostrils are dry and all enlargement of the eye has disappeared. It is not advisable for most people to attempt to remove the mass that collects beneath the eye by an operation and if taken in time the other treatment will prove effective.

The first symptom of roup is a watery discharge from the eye and a thin, yellow discharge from the nostril. The eye then becomes enlarged due to this material filling up the space around the eye.

When the first symptoms of a cold appear, begin using permanganate of potash in the drinking water. Make up a stock solution of the crystals and then pour enough of this in the drinking water every day to give it a violet or wine color.

Feed for Geese.

Clover and alfalfa are good for the geese when pasture is scarce and ducks will sometimes eat it when mixed with ground grain or cooked vegetables, but most like bran the best. It should be steamed or scalded.

Women and Poultry.

There is no farm home in the land in which the women cannot make a success of poultry, and there are few city homes where a back yard is available, that could not well profit by a few good chickens.

Cuts Household Expense.

The product of the poultry yard makes a big item in the household expense account, and when the products are "home-grown" the cash that is thus saved may be used to better advantage in other ways.

ATTENTION NEEDED BY A SHEEP FLOCK

Keep Fleeces Clean and Free From Burs—Furnish Plenty of Good, Fresh Water.

If it is worth while keeping a few sheep, it is worth while keeping good ones.

Remove any members that may be ailing to a place where they can be well cared for.

Don't let the ram run down during the breeding season, and give him good care afterwards.

Sheep require about the same pasturage acreage, weight for weight, as do cattle; sheep thrive on a shorter bite.

Keep the sheep's fleeces clean and free from burs, if you wish to get the top price of the market for your wool. The age at which a ram ceases to be useful depends largely upon his inherent vigor, and the amount of service he has to do.

Grain never gives such large returns as when it is fed to young lambs.

While it is advisable to see the sheep often while they are on pasture, still it is not necessary to stay with them all the time; and good results may be obtained with plenty of good water, salt and feed, and a weekly visit, if the dogs do not trouble them.

If, however, sheep-killing dogs are around, be on your guard with a good shotgun.

A pen or creep should be so covered as to protect the grain from rains, and should have a trough in it, in which the grain should be kept all the time.

The lambs will grow and thrive wonderfully, and when weaning time comes, they may be taken away from the ewes without any setback at all.

LET SUNLIGHT INTO THE ORCHARD TREES

Nature Will Take Care of Shade After Intelligent Pruning Has Been Done.

Cut out the useless brush in your old trees and give the sun a chance to reach every part of them.

Of course the fruit must have more or less shade, but nature will take care of that after intelligent pruning has been done.

When the fruit buds come very thick, most people take it as a sign of a big yield, but when fruit grows too thickly it must necessarily be very small.

Experts have no conscience when it comes to thinning fruit. The way they pick off the buds—often destroying four where they leave one—is enough to give an amateur the shivers.

The Farm Name.

The first farm name registration law enacted by any state was introduced in the Missouri legislature of 1907 by the present assistant secretary of the Missouri state board of agriculture. More than a dozen states now have such a law. In Missouri registration is made with the county clerk.

Place for Perennials.

Sow caraway, dill, sage and other perennial plants in one corner of the garden.

BOY'S PLEASURE AND PROFIT

No Part of Farming More Fascinating to Average Youth Than the Care of Poultry Flock.

(By KATHARINE ATHERTON GRIMES.)

There is no part of farming more fascinating to the average boy than the care of poultry. At the same time, there is no branch that offers him a better chance of success. Even a very small boy can manage a small flock of chickens successfully.

It does not cost much to get started—another item in favor of the poultry business. The equipment need not cost much, and, in fact, most of the needed coops and fixtures can be built by almost any ambitious boy with very little expenditure outside of his own work. Then a small outlay for eggs, or a trifle larger one for stock, and he is ready for business.

There are several ways of starting a flock. The best plan is the one that best suits the pocket, the circumstances and the time of year. The



A Breakfast Beggar—Children and Chickens Are Always Good Friends. Provided the Former Are Taught to Be Kind and Considerate.

cheapest way is, of course, to begin with a sitting of eggs, or perhaps two or three, and work up gradually from that.

It is a common saying that "there is more in the feed than in the breed." This is very true, for any breed, properly fed and cared for, will be sure to give good returns, if the strain is good. And right here is where the caution should come in. In buying fowls for the flock, do not be satisfied with anything but pure-blooded fowls.

Nearly everyone has some preference, either of size, color or other qualities, and there are none of the standard breeds but what have much to recommend them. So if you wish to keep Brown Leghorns, or Buff Orpingtons, or Black Minorcas, you will be perfectly safe in doing so, no matter what someone else may say in favor of other breeds. But when once you have adopted a particular kind, stick to it.

When you are selecting your fowls, insist on having nothing but good, young birds. Throw out all the old hens; they have seen their best days.

Before you try to pick out your fowls, study up well on the characteristics of the breed you have chosen. If the hens are to weigh five pounds, standard weight, see that yours come pretty near to that weight.

Read everything on the poultry question that you can get hold of. Do not be afraid of being called a "chicken crank" or a "hen granny." When people want good stock, they always go to some "chicken crank" to get it. It is a good advertisement for your business to show that you are wholly interested in it.

Watch your flock. Experience is what counts. Get acquainted with your hens. They will soon learn to know you, and there are no finer pets, or more profitable ones, than ten or a dozen handsome hens.

A well-kept flock of hens means a steady income—enough to keep you in spending money while you are waiting for your crops to grow. That one thing is enough to recommend poultry keeping as a suitable "side line" for the boy farmer.

SCHOOLS AND SHOPS JOINED

New York City Firms Pay Pupils While Working and Learning Under Co-Operative Plan.

New York city is undertaking an experiment in co-operative schooling as part of a broad plan of industrial education, according to the New York Evening Post. The board of education, in cooperation with a number of manufacturing concerns and nine of the high schools, is arranging for students in pairs to alternate one week in the shops of these concerns and one week at school. The following industries are already represented in the plan: machine shops, die casting shops, motor car concerns, railroad companies, real estate offices, electric light and power companies, the drafting room of a large vehicle company and several commercial companies. Continuation classes have also been started.

These various manufacturing establishments have been co-operating in this experiment during the last few weeks, and others are preparing to accept the plan later on, while many others have expressed a willingness to take it up when industrial conditions improve. The number of pupils participating in the first two weeks is 126, one high school having six pairs, another nine, another seven and another five. The number will be increased week by week.

Under the co-operative plan the students are paid while at work. At the close of each week the pairs meet and arrange for the continuation of their studies and work in the shops. There is no break permitted. In each industry a complete course is in process of formulation.

Something Doing.

"Does Johnny like his new school?" inquired the friend of the family.

"Oh, immensely," replied Johnny's long suffering mother. "He has had a fight every day since he started, and acquired a black eye that is the envy of every boy in the neighborhood."

Up-to-Date Tailored Gown of Serge



A street suit, cut on conservative lines, which manages to be up to the minute in its style, deserves more than a passing glance. The attractive suit shown here accomplishes these things and compels attention because of its excellence. There is every reason for buying good material in suits that must stand much wear, and every reason to expect them to outlast a single season and come in handy for "knockabout" wear a second season.

In the suit pictured, made of serge, the skirt is moderately wide with the fullness laid in broad plaits at each side. It is a little longer than ankle length and finished with a three-inch hem. It is cut with a high waist line, to be worn without a belt, and is fitted about the hips.

The jacket is cut with straight lines like a box coat and is confined in a high waist line by a narrow belt of the material. The front shows a small cutaway with a little "V"-shaped vest set in, having its point at the bust line. There are no revers, but the neck is finished with a collar of silk, wired to roll gracefully.

The belt fastens with a plain metal buckle and is cut at the front to simulate two little pockets with flap fastenings. These are finished with a small metal button. Three of the same kind of buttons finish the narrow turned-back cuffs that are outlined with a piping of the serge.

When the material for a suit of this kind is bought it is a good idea to buy an extra yard, so that when the time for altering or remodeling comes this will be available for changes in style and the replacing of cuffs, collar or sleeves.

Worn with this comfortable street suit are equally comfortable and smart low shoes over which tan-colored spats appear. In summer weather these are left off. The strictly tailored sailor hat with black crown and sand-colored brim is trimmed with cabochon of banyard straw set over flat loops of ribbon.

Useful Hint.

When a tie or ribbon becomes wrinkled or creased it may in a minute be made as smooth and as fresh as new by slightly dampening the wrinkled spot and then wrapping the tie or ribbon around a clean, lighted electric bulb.

Bonnetlike Hats Popular for Children



Although so great a variety of shapes has been designed for children, those that suggest the bonnet have outdistanced all others in point of popularity. But little variations in shape, and clever new ideas in trimming, save these pretty and childish bits of headwear from becoming monotonous.

Two of the best ideas in trimming are shown in the picture given here. In the bonnet on the left, the crown is sloping, higher at the front, and the brim curves up both at the back and front, suggesting the poke bonnet of blessed memory. It is trimmed with white ribbon having a picot edge in color and buds made of satin, with long stems trimmed in a wreath effect about the hat. A bow of the ribbon is posed at the front and tucked flat to the crown.

The shape at the right is a familiar "mushroom" model of hemp braid pressed with ridges over the crown, extending from front to back, and from side to side. These are placed in the shape by way of variety and add nothing to its attraction. Daisies, June roses and forget-me-nots form a wreath for trimming, and behind each daisy a length of ribbon in brown or some other dark color is folded and sewed to the hat, resting both on the crown and brim.

Enter the Full Skirt.

Foreign fashion experts say that the prompt acceptance of the full skirt by American women has made its success certain. Paris had such models ready just before the outbreak of the war, but the best London dressmakers did not think the women of England were ready for so novel and radical a change. From the tight skirts of the last few seasons to a skirt six yards around is about as revolutionary a change as is possible. Why couldn't the fashion makers have

stopped about half way? The change will be acceptable to manufacturer and merchant, but, as a London customer points out, it will fall hard upon many women who, because of the financial stress of the war, hoped to make last year's dresses serve for this spring and summer. Why not do so anyway?—Leslie's.

Reason for Existence.

What do we live for if not to make life less difficult to each other?—George Elliot.

Enjoying Life in Trenches. A soldier writes back: "Life in the trenches is fairly enjoyable if you know how to appreciate it." Yes, indeed; life is worth while anywhere, if you make the best of it. The trenches offer peculiar opportunities for enjoying life. Living from minute to minute is intense, conscious living, replete with satisfaction. Every minute is as precious as though it was going to be the last. And the values of contrast heighten the zest for breathing. Just to be alive is keen joy in the trenches, surpassed only by the joy of living remote from the trenches.

A Tale Often Told.

"Society is just now afflicted with a new species of bore."

"Still another?"

"It's the young woman who tells everybody she meets how the war in Europe prevented her from finishing her musical education."

Paw Knows Everything.

Willie—Paw, what does paying the piper mean?

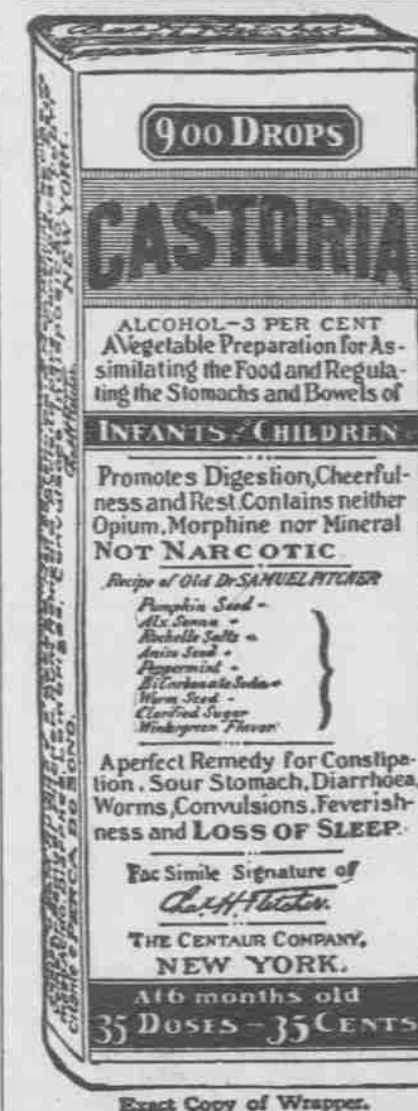
Paw—Settling a plumbing bill, my son.

A Real Source of Health

Is the Stomach, but the most reliable barometer of your physical condition is the appetite. If it is poor, you can look for an overworked and overloaded condition of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, which prevent them from properly performing their daily functions. A trial of

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

will help Nature restore normal strength and regularity throughout the entire system and thus help you maintain health. Try a bottle today.



CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hostetter

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA



WORMS.

"Wormy", that's what the matter of 'em. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly as bad as diphtheria. Cost you too much to feed 'em. Look 'em up. Spohn's Worm Cure will remove the worms, improve the appetite, and tone 'em up all round, and don't 'physic.' Acts on glands and blood. Full directions with each bottle, and sold by all druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Coshen, Ind., U. S. A.

ALMOST MADE HIM MISS IT

Of Course Wife Was to Blame Because Opportunity Nearly Got Away From the Man.

Opportunity knocked twice at the man's door and was about to knock a third time when the door was hurriedly opened by a woman.

"Where is the man?" said Opportunity. "Come! I've no time to lose."

"You're the very one he's looking for," said the woman. "But—he's occupied."

"You're his wife, aren't you? Tell him to come."

"He won't believe me. He'll think I'm mistaken. He'll think you are someone else."

"That isn't my fault. I've done my duty. Good-day."

"Oh, please don't go. I'll tell him. I'll try to convince him who you are. Give me a little time."

Just at this moment the man rushed out and grabbed Opportunity. Then he turned roughly to his wife.

"Why didn't you let me know she was knocking?" he said. "Why, she almost got away. Just like you!"

Life.

Proof.

Will—So you think she loves you? Ned—Of course! She accepts everything I give her!—Judge.

Alias Jim the Penman.

"Is Binks making any progress?" "Yes, he forged ahead until the handwriting experts proved it on him."

But it's difficult to judge a woman by what she doesn't say.

First Oranges in America.

Bernal Diaz del Castillo, who wrote as an eyewitness of Cortes' conquest of Mexico, claims to have introduced oranges into that country, planting a few ripe ones in a high "hid house," whose growth was carefully watched over by some curious native priests.

BABY LOVES HIS BATH

With Cuticura Soap Because So Soothing When His Skin Is Hot.

These fragrant supercreamy emollients are a comfort to children. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal rashes, itches, chafings, etc. Nothing more effective. May be used from the hour of birth, with absolute confidence.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Pretty Blue. Saplee—What is this Blue Bird we hear so much about?

Snapleigh—The Dove of Peace.—Judge.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU. Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Watery, Itchy and Granulated Eyes. No Stinging. Get Murine. Write for Book and Sample to Dr. J. C. Hostetter, Chicago.

The Language.

"So Jaggs is getting tight again." "Yes; he ought to be ashamed of such loose conduct."

Every woman's pride, beautiful, clear white clothes. Use Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers. Adv.

Noah played a great game. He drew pairs and got a full house.

Canada is Calling You to her Rich Wheat Lands

She extends to Americans a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap. So the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help to feed the world by tilling some of her soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think what you can make with wheat around \$1 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

G. A. COOK
125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Government Agent.